Methods of Preservation Unlike Those Once Used-Two Masterpieces

of Work.

Washington Post.

Mr. George B. Turner, taxidermist of the Institution, completed his sixteen-foot giraffe, the St. Louis Exposition. The Post printsonian giraffe and of how Mr. Turner ob- follow: tained the correct idea for the model by measuring and photographing the male of Barnum & Bailey's circus month ago, but inasmuch as few saw the skin of a giraffe

unusually thick and tough. have the bullets from their express rifles glanced from the thick, tough cuticle of Consequently, before the magnificent sixteen-foot giit was removed and placed in the hands to a thickness of one-sixteenth of an inch. Such a job will occupy several days, at the end of which time the skin will be pliant and ready for mounting. Although most people are aware that

modern taxidermy is quite different from the giraffe in question Mr. Turner will first figure of the animal, such as a child would cut out of a piece of pasteboard, only in this case the skeleton figure, consisting of all save the animal's head, will be of boards sawed to the proper lengths and outine. In the case of the present specimen the institution received only the skin and skull, but even had the skeleton arrived it would not be used as an interior framework for the speciment.

MR. TURNER AT WORK. Having erected this flat board figure, Mr. that has taken the place of clay, and which send it to the National Museum the head thus fashioned. When this mold is dry it will be filled with papier mache taken, which will be the head mounted on the figure already ched and fitted, as one would new suit of clothes. The composiis then removed from the skull, which be placed on exhibition in the Thus the skull is saved in modern taxidermy for exhibition purposes. The portant features of the work, and requires

Of the entire group of birds and mammals which Mr. Turner is preparing for the St. Louis exposition the group of Argus pheasants, showing the male in the act of courtship, is considered the finest. plece of modern taxidermy, the realism agined. The Argus pheasant, so named from the "eyes" on the tail and wing and resplendent of the entire group of East | where. Indian pheasants. Efforts have been made this species is quite a handsome bird, it is the male that posseses the gorgeous plumage, with the two six-feet-long tail feathers and magnificent wings, and as the mating season draws nigh in the land of their origin, Java and Sumatra, the males, like other birds, instead of fighting for the Alfred Russell Wallace and others who have seen it, is quite the most remarkable spectacle on earth.

A RIVAL COURTSHIP. Two or three males get together and clean off an area from six to twelve feet square-oftentimes larger-by scratching. With their powerful legs and feet they are able to throw large quantities of rubbish sticks and leaves an incredible distance, which lie piled up, often to the extent of several cartloads, in a circle around the scratching over with their sharp claws and powerful red legs. This done, the males invite the hen on whom their affections are centered to be present and witness their cake walk and dress parade, the latter perching on the ring of rubbish around the barren area, which serves as a sort of grand ings of her lovers. Finally everything is in readiness, and then commences one of human eves ever witnessed. Such a strutting about, cutting the pigeon wing, spreading the wings and tail, bowing and scraping (for the male Argus actually bows to the hen as he passes her), salaaming and back, forming of double obliques, and so on and so on, that it is little wonder that Alfred Russell Wallace's first description of one of the first of these functions which he witnessed in Java was looked upon as an exaggeration by lay readers. But the facts are that even his description fell short of the mark, and since that day men of science have taken the trouble to study the courtship of the Argus pheasant, so that nowadays every evolution of the courting male is well known to ornithologists. Like feof the world, the hen who is being courted as a matter of course, selects the one that makes the best showing and displays the finest feathers, and so the ceremony ends, the rejected suitor waiting his chance to compete with some other male in the hope of being more successful in the next trial of color and feather.

This is what Mr. Turner has just finished. In the workshop where the group is now mounted and ready for shipment to St. Louis one sees a space of level ground swept as clean as if some one had been over it with a broom. On the edge of this space is a ridge of leaves, stumps, roots, branches, rubbish and stones. The clean space was as it were. Erecting an embankment around made of papier mache and looks so much like the ground that the difference cannot be detected even at six inches distant, while then turned on a lusty stream under the the rubbish pile is largely real. Perched coquettishly on this rubbish pile is an argus pheasant hen, one of several of these birds sent over from Java by Dr. Abbott. She is looking on at a large, full-grown male then turned by a lasty stream under the building. Soon the fattened rats began to seek light and air, and the thirty-eight clubs began to whack. When the smoke and squeals of the three hours' battle had rolled away there were 947 dead rats on the ground

tage, while a little way beyond is another male in the act of lowering and folding his wings and tail and leaving the courting ground, on which he has been outclassed by his rival. The whole group is so thoroughly realistic and executed with such painstaking regard for the known facts of ornithological science that as one gazes on the birds he feels almost as though he were in Java looking from behind a convenient tree at a competitive courtship between two Argus males.

### THE LANGTRY RECIPE.

Mild Western Satire on the Lily's Royal Road to Beauty.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mrs. Langtry, the fair, the comely spirit of "Vanity Fair," the fair actress, has divulged to London Answers the secret of her icine advertisements. The five cardinal points of the art of perpetual pulchritude

Ease of body. Ease of conscience. Eight hours of sleep every night. Aerated water.

This is comparatively simple and, moreover, the preccription is morally beneficial The squeeze of the corset, as well as the prick of conscience, must be avoided. Presumably there must be no substitute for aerated water. But all this is only the atrium to the mansion of perpetual beauty. This negative prescription has a positive dietetical complement. Here is a summary:

Breakfast-Fruit. Tea-Toasted bread only Dinner (5 p. m.)-Broiled chicken, thick broiled beefsteak, juicy roast beef, South-down mutton, little coffee, ditto butter, light burgundy with carbonated water. N. B .-- Mrs. Langtry evidently has a robust appetite; it is not necessary that others

eat all this order.

Three or four baths a day, three or four no work that others can be hired to do | Majesties' persons. complete the simple list. The generosity of the Jersey Lily in divulging this route to the fountain of perpetual youth surpasses tainly is as handsome does. Even Oom Paul Kruger, who would scorn face bleach and goats' milk baths, may conceal a iron, in a vat of water, where it soaked | wealth of comeliness behind those redoubt-At the end of that period able whiskers. Ponce de Leon himself could around Marble Square fountain were he of one of the workmen, who, with a set of alive to absorb Mrs. Langtry's wise coun-

It is unfortunate that the pursuit of business or scholarship or technical training has been engrafted in material natures so thoroughly that some men and women will persist in ignoring Mrs. Langtry's invaluable advice. However, it is soul satisfying to be a prize beauty. A dazzling countenance is a fine thing on the face of it while interior decorations, such as brains and culture-well, has it not been worth Mrs. Langtry's while to preserve a striking

### GIRLS' VACATION HOMES

Result Often in a Display of Human Nature.

Brooklyn Eagle. If the educational value and the lasting influence of the vacation home, no less than the physical benefit, were more generally understood, we would be able to accommo date many more girls than at present, for we would find more people ready to assist us by donating or endowing vacation

The speaker was a woman, whose words on this subject are entitled to consideration for she devotes her time to philanthropic work and particularly to making life happier and better for girls and young women dependent upon their own efforts for sup-

"The refining influence exerted by their stay is remarkable when one understands the struggle for existence, the rush and strain incident to their daily toil. They are so afraid of being late for work that they never take time to eat their meals. They given by the matron speak wonders for fairly revel in their holiday and make the most of every minute of it in field, grove and orchard or on lake, bay or river, according to the locality, and they cheerfully obey the few rules that are laid down for their guidance. Three dollars a week is the in the hard part. The majority of the factories and shops, from which most of our extreme nicety in sewing the edges togirls come, lay off their hands in August gether so as to hide the stitch from view. and every year we are confronted with the last of all will be the painting of the glass problem how to provide for so many in one month. I have personally tried and I know that efforts have been made by others to have the shop and factory people arrange the vacations of these poorly-paid girls so that part could get away in July, when we could accommodate them, and the rest in August, but without success. And when we ly needs a week or fortnight's stay in the country is obliged to stay in the city because there is no room for her in the vacation homes and she cannot afford to go else-

to acclimatize and to induce these birds something about the management special they have not thus far succeeded. Homer pleasant day. Of course, dancing and the Davenport has some three or four of them | general fun and amusements of the week at his celebrated pheasantry in New Jer- days are not indulged in by tacit consent, sev, which, until a few years ago, were the | but I for one do not believe in a continuous only live birds of their kind in America, prayer meeting as a substitute. So long as but lately Mrs. George Gould has secured the girls observe the day in a decorous a pair for her fancy poultry and pheasant | manner they are perfectly free to take part farm on the Hudson, making the second or not in the Bible talk, hymn singing or live pair in this country. While the hen of other informal exercises that usually occupy an hour or so of the afternoon. In the morning conveyances are hired from the neighboring farmers and the girls are driven to the nearest town, about four miles distant, where there are churches of various denominations and they attend whichever ones they choose. If a girl does not feel inclined to go to church, nothing is said courting match, which, to travelers like about it, but there are few who stay home and fewer still who do not take part in the informal exercises, the very fact that attendance is voluntary seeming to act as a

### NOT A CURE FOR DRINKING.

Food Not to Be Recommended as Substitute for Whisky.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"That claim put forth by a physician that eating is a good cure for the drinking habit may be all right," said a man who takes a nip now and then, "and there is really no doubt about it being a good thing in a great many instances. For instance, there are many men who drink when they should eat, Instead of taking time enough to get a little lunch they will rush into a saloon, eat a cracker, a bite or two of bread, and take a drink, and nine times out of ten they will make it go for a square meal. Maybe after a while they will repeat the dose. At the time, of course, because of the lack of food in the stomach they need a stimulant of some sort. So they take a drink, and then take another drink, and still another, and so it goes. Finally they have a thoroughly developed case of alcoholism. In cases of this sort eating would be the proper thing. Eating would at least make the drinking unnecessary. But is eating a good remedy in all cases of men who drink? I am not inclined to think so. I know men who would suffer more from the eating than from the drinking. All stomachs are not alike. Some of food assimilation. It is easier for almost any sort of stomach to take up a drink than it is for the same stomach to take up more solid substances. Drinking in moderation is better than eating in cases of this sort-better in the sense that it will do less harm. Besides, looking at the question broadly, I do not know but what it is just about as bad to eat one's self to death as it is to drink one's self to death. If anything the eating route is the worst one of the two. Leastwise, I guess the drinking route is the most pleasant if a fellow must needs go one way or the other."

### A Rat Story.

Allentown (Pa.) Special. Select Councilman J. Taylor Roth beats all modern Pied Pipers of Hamelin. His horse feed disappeared so fast, and a lot of rats fattened so noticeably around his barn, that he resolved not to pipe to the rodents, but to bring them out of their lair by pipe line, in the act of what is known as "bowing," and it took three wheelbarrows, improvised one of the evolutions in which he shows as hearses, to remove them to their comever feather to the best possible advan-

IDEA OF THE LONDONER HELD BY PROVINCIAL ENGLISHMEN.

The Latter Believes that the City Dweller is a Sophisticated and Privileged Person.

London Mail. In spite of railways and cheap excursion tickets the provinces are still "provincial," and London, to many hundreds of thousands of worthy British citizens, is but a

It is curious what entirely erroneous ideas of the little ways and manners of the Londoner are acquired by those who live beyond the tentacles of the long-limbed monster. Even the most straightforward and unassuming person who lives within ten miles of Charing Cross is clothed with a certain mysterious glamour when he has put a hundred miles betwixt him and the great city. He is endowed with the virtues of one who has lived near the seats of the mighty, and who has seen things strange and wonderful.

The average provincial, for instance, who has a prodigious respect for royalty, is impressed with the idea that all Londoners constantly have the privilege of seeing the King and Queen, ignorant of the fact that there are thousands, almost millions, of people living in London who have never months of complete rest every summer and caught even a distant glimpse of their

> The same idea is very general in the provinces with regard to prominent public persons, such as Cabinet ministers, leading divines, notabilities of the bench and bar. the north of England, I used constantly | Several Reasons Why the Theater in to be interrogated as to the personal characteristics of such people, and surprise was evinced if I had to confess, as was often By F. Berkeley Smith, in "How Paris the case, that I had never set eyes upon the person in question. "But I thought you were a Londoner?" someone would say, doubtfully.

"Yes, so I am. "Well, then, surely you have seen So-

Then the Londoner, however respectable in his habits and virtuous in character. do about the world, the flesh, and the devil. f, through ill-health or a sedentary life, e is pale and worn-looking, it is put down to hard living. If he is robust and ruddylooking, he is secretly admired for his

'wonderful constitution.' "I suppose you find the London season very fatiguing?" says the provincial host to his guest, unsuspecting that the visitor may live a quiet, suburban life at Brixton or Clapham, or some other equally respectable suburb, where his greatest excitement is to lose his morning train, and his chief amusement a rubber of whist with his neighbors over the way.

THE WICKED CITY. The wickedness of London and the inherent vice of Londoners are firmly rooted notions in the provincial mind, which take a good deal to eradicate. They draw general conclusions from the police court news and the society divorce cases which are altogether too sweeping. We have our little failings and our little inconveniences; but after all a man may safely take hooligans, and a lady may do her shopping in Bond street, or even in High street Kensington, without fear of being kidnaped in broad daylight. But the provincials on their first visit to London take a little time to shake off their nervousness of such things.

vied for living in the center of civilization "What a privilege to live in touch with the British Museum!" says the country clergyman, with a sigh of envy. "I suppose you drop in there constantly?" "How glorious to live within a penny 'bus-ride of the National Gallery!" says the

artistic young lady. "What a profound influence it must exercise upon one's mind to pass so often beneath the shadow of St. Paul's and to meditate in the dim religious light of Westminster Abbey!" says the earnest young thinker of North-country. And the provincial youth reveling in the

romance of Scott and Harrison Ainsworth wishes to goodness he could spend his halfholidays at the Tower of London, like the

NEGLECTED PRIVILEGES. What a little they know of that lucky Londoner! I do not suppose one in a thousand has ever entered the portals of the British Museum, and the idea of dropping in constantly would seem an excellent good joke to the average Cockney, who would just as soon "drop in" to Wormwood Scrubs

As for the National Gallery, I have been there many a time, and found the only visias a convenient shelter from the rain when they are passing through Trafalgar square. and then they stay beneath the portico,

without troubling to go inside To provincial people who take an interest in political affairs-and most provincials are keen politicians-the glory of London and the happiness of Londoners consist in having the House of Parliament in their

All those names, familiar in their mouths as household words-the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and so on-are surrounded starch for simple puddings, extract of beef, with the glamour of great renown. It is a jar of mayonhaise, salt pork, horseradish one of the chief ambitions of provincial people to see these great persons in the very flesh, to hear them speak in the House where the laws of England are made and unmade, and which is the shrine of great historic memories. Yet a strange and almost pathetic feeling

of disappointment comes over the provincial when he first gets an order from his best, as it may be used for all sorts of member and goes through the turnstile into | cooking. Then you can have evaporated apthe strangers' gallery. It takes him a little time to recover from | house dealing in campers' supplies.

aided by newspaper prints, had conceived something much more vast and spacious, with crowds of members sitting in serried ranks, the government supporters divided by a great gulf from the opposition. In their minds the front bench and the front opposition bench had loomed large and imposing. And, after all, there is nothing to be seen but rows of plain-looking seats on which a few old fogeys are sitting in all sorts of ridiculous attitudes, for all the world as if it were a town council meeting. And, worst of all, the member for

the borough of Milltown is nowhere to be

GLAD TO GET BACK. The same disappointment awaits the provincial with regard to London generally. From his earliest childhood he has heard great things of the magnificence of London and of the wealth and grandeur of Londoners. Yet when he comes up to town, like a man revisiting the scenes of his childhood, everything seems shrunk and insignificant. Even St. Paul's is not so vast and impressive as his imagination had pictured it, and as he rides on the omnibus down Fleet street and the Strand he is surprised by the meanness of the buildings compared to those which had existed in his mind's eye. But though the first impression of the provincial is one of confusion and disapappointment, if he stays long enough his mental balance becomes adjusted and he realizes something of the greatness and fascination of London, and of the everchanging phases of London life. He is astonished and impressed by the vastness of the town, of which he can explore but a limited area, the rest being mere mystery to him. And the concrete municipal life of his own town is contrasted with the strange disintegration and individualism of London, where people of different classes seem to live in different worlds, and where a man may dwell for ten years in one

street without knowing his next door The provincial is, above all, impressed by the loneliness of London. During his sojourn this feeling of being alone among millions appals him, and, perhaps, for the first time in his life he is self-conscious, in the deeper meaning of the word. Strange as it may seem to the Londoner, the provincial visitor is always glad to get back to

### A "CRISIS" IN THE FRENCH DRAMA.

France Is Losing Popularity.

"Listen," replied the baron, putting his forefinger to his forehead impressively. "The success of the little theaters with short plays comes from the fact that nowadays a crisis has been reached in theatrical affairs. In the first place, it is a fact that the growing popularity of outdoor sports in France constitutes a real danger for the theater. The love of physical exercise, of bicycling, automobiling, of field sports and ballooning, increases daily with

"It is excellent for the muscles, but when one has steered one's 'tuff-tuff' all day or been driven through the clouds in a balloon, the tired sportsman is in no condition nor frame of mind to enjoy in the evening a

of the Frenchman, upon whom physical exercise has more effect than on the Anglo-Saxon, who has been accustomed to it from his youth. With our impetuosity we overdo things. Besides, the athlete is not a good spectator, for what is won for the biceps is lost for the brain.

"What our good man of the world returning from a hard day's sport must have, i either his bed, or a light, gay revue with perfect brain rest during it. So he dines late and goes to the circus, or to the performance of a revue, or to one of the small theaters, or to the bouls-bouis, where the lightest of farce comedies sends him home n a good humor. These latter miniature theaters have become so popular with us that nearly every quartier now has its bouis-bouis. They have sprung up like mushrooms and steal an important part of the audience of the serious theaters. "Again, the theater proper, once the most with us so expensive that most bourgeois families or the average Parisian cannot af-

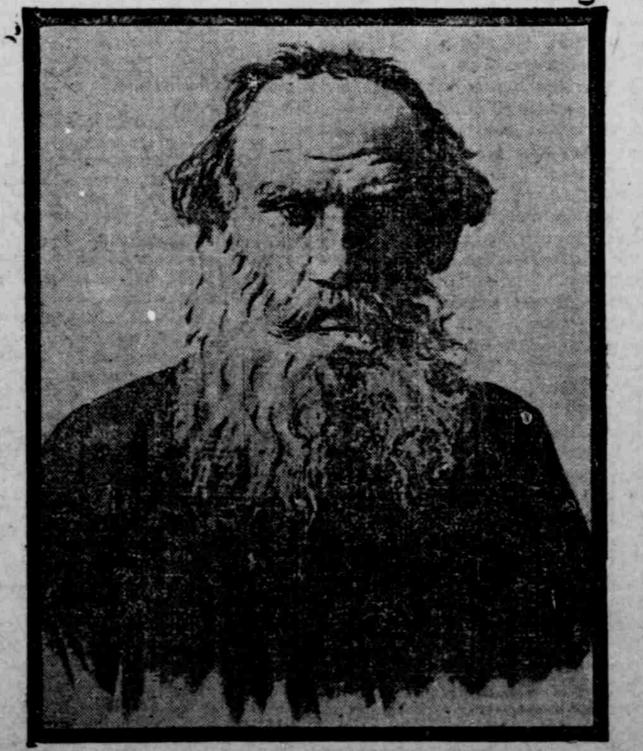
"Besides, in the serious theaters the entr'actes have become interminably long, the acts ridiculously short. We begin to have enough, too, of what we term pornographie; of plays full of salacious intrigue and of moral degeneracy, which most of our young authors seem to revel in, and which they call 'a slice of life (un bout de la vie.)' " He added earnestly:

"The Parisian wants gay plays, clever vaudeville, or little comedies full of sparkrisian wants it all the more becaus the stage lately has been too much under the influence of foreigners like Ibsen, Sudermann, Hauptmann, Tolstoy and the rest. The dramatic world may insist that the drama used to be even sadder, that the old playwrights made people die, that Camille was dead! that the 'Femme de Claude' was dead! that the theaters in bygone days were sumptuous slaughter houses, becoming veritable battlefields by the fifth act. But what public like it better, for when the people in the play are killed off once and for all, the good spectator has no more to worry over.' And the baron pushed aside his ecrevisses.

### Food Supplies for Camping.

Good Housekeeping. When one turns to food supplies, let a woman who is a good housewife and skilled provider plan the list and do the marketing. She will be sure to tuck away in corners the rougher fare of the woods. The list she following: A twenty-four pound sack of pastry flour, and of corn meal, which will provide a two weeks' bread supply, beans, sugar, baking powder, coffee, salt codfish, bacon and dried beef in glass jars, rice, evaporated apricots, prunes, chocolate, a package of small sausage, edam, pineapple or cream cheese in porcelain jars, pickles, olives, raisins, crackers, pilot bread, pancake flour, frying oil, some of the gelatine preparations ready to make into jelly, maple sugar to be converted into syrup, cornor some relish, vinegar, pepper, salt, mustard, macaroni and an assortment of tinned meats, fruits, soups and jams. In this list there are no potatoes, apples, milk, butter, eggs or onions; such supplies may frequently be purchased at the nearest farmhouse. If this is an impossibility, provide condensed milk; the unsweetened kind is the ples and butter packed in wide-mouthed "Is this the House? How small! How fruit cans. Dried potatoes, egg powder and onion extract can be purchased at any

### COUNT LEO NIKOLAIEVITCH TOLSTOI



Russia's fearless author and philosopher has come boldly out with an accusation that the Russian Church is directly responsible for the Kishineff massacre. He proclaims himself the friend of the Hebrews and says they are an inoffensive people. His remarks have caused stense indignation in Russian ecclesiastical circles.

# An Ayrew Bargain Bulletin.

## We'll Sell REMNANTS Monday



VERY SHORT LENGTH of white or colored wash dress goods, all those of worsted and numerous other remnants which have accumulated from a busy spring and early summer selling will be disposed of now as quickly as low prices and an adequate selling force can make it possible. Perhaps a day will suffice; anyhow it will be well to come soon, since every hour will reduce the number of desirable lengths.

Included in the sale are remnants of printed dimity, batiste, organdies, pique, duck, lawn, embroidered swiss, denim, dress linens, etc., in 2 to 12-yard lengths-

Prices one-fourth to one-third of regular yard quotations.

Remnants of madras, gingham, Oxfords and vesting in lengths ranging from 1 to 6 yards-Prices about half what you usually p: y.

Street and evening colored wools in remnants of from 1 to 6 yards, quite a lot of attractive lengths in One-half to two-thirds what you regularly pay by the yard. seasonable materials.

Remnants of white goods are not so greatly reduced; there are fewer of them, and almost any length of white goods is useful for some purpose. Remnants of from 1 to 14 yards will be sold at a discount of one-third from regular quotations. Included are India linen, Persian lawn, Paris lawn, butcher's linen, figured and plain swiss and piques. One of the best bargains is a lot of short lengths of mercerized white goods which will be 25c a yard instead of 35c and 40c. cut at-

### ROBES and WAIST PATTERNS, too

JUST A BAKER'S DOZEN which at the closing prices hardly average half what they are worth and what dozens of similar ones have sold for.

Choice of the six remaining imported fancy silk and cotton and silk and linen exclusive pattern dresses at \$10.90, \$14.90 and \$16.90 each, reduced from \$19.00, \$25.00 and \$29.00. Colors pink, ecru, navy and

Choice of the seven remaining embroidered waist patterns—colors sky, pink, black and white and white—at \$2.90, \$3.90, \$5.90 and \$7.90 each, reduced from \$7.75, \$8.90, \$10.75, \$12.50 and \$13.75. The above are in both machine and hand embroidery, and materials are India linen, pique and Irish butcher linenno two alike.

### AABY WAY OF AA Suggestion

Many mock jewel ornaments are used on the smartest gowns in buckles, buttons and even tassels and

Very smart for outing wear are little red cloth coats faced with either coarse Irish lace or white linen and worn with white linen or with serge

A belt of ribbon knotted at th front, back or left side is considered a smart touch for summer frocks. Almost all the summer ribbons can be washed without injury to their color or appearance.

Belts of all sorts are an important most serviceable and newest being those of leather and suede unlined and fastened with any one of the great variety of fancy buckles.

One of the most successful decorators of interiors recently said: "Few people realize the decorative possibilities within a pot of paint. Floors, furniture and finishings may be harmonized, color schemes varied and conventional household articles be metamorphosed into things of art."

The new group of American poets which has just been published in photogravure is extremely popular in the middle West. In the picture Riley and Field occupy the center flanked on either side by Poe, Carleton, Whitman and Harte. Tastefully framed in simple style the picture may be had for a dollar.

### Slumber GOWNS

98 CENTS, worth Double

Not Less than three hundred night gowns will be closed out Monday at this very modest price. All they need to make them equal to garments at twice the price or more is laundering.

Among the gowns which will be on sale are some which when crisp and fresh sold up to \$4.00 each, none for less than \$1.75 or \$2.00. All are soiled or mussed from handling.

Some styles are lace, others embroidery trimmed, many are embellished with wash ribbons.

A special lot of fresh garments will also be offered at the 98c same price ......

### Ruffled CURTAINS Cheaper

ALL THE VARIETY TO CHOOSE FROM which has been the privilege of the many customers we have supplied earlier in the season. Altogether there are twenty-nine different styles, in each lot two to six pairs. These curtains are all well made, ruffles being put on with a double row of stitching; some have plain ruffles, others are hemstitched. Materials are of dotted, striped and figured swiss.

Eleven styles of curtains at 95c a pair, regular value \$1.25 to \$1.75 Thirteen designs of ruffled curtains \$1.25 a pair, heretofore sold at from

\$1.75 to \$2.00. Five styles of curtains at \$1.65 a pair instead of \$2.25.

# L. S. AYRES (Q. CO. Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods.

NEW YORK'S VULGAR RICH.

"The Striving for Display Has Assumed the Look of Madness." San Francisco Bulletin.

Western people that have visited New York within the last three or four years have been astonished and impressed by the ostentatious opulence of that city. The smart drives are filled with long files

of private equipages. The women dress richly and splendidly. It is nothing to see a quarter of a million dollars' worth of jewels decking the person of the wife of some man who is not known to the public. There are so many millionaires in New York that they are as common as members of the lower house in Washington, or as Chinamen in San Francisco. Long streets are taken up by the great houses of obscure millionaires. Great fortunes are easily made in New York, where money abounds, but the indigenous rich are not the whole of the millionaire population of that city, for hundreds of Western families, having made their pile in Michigan lumber, or Pennsylern enterprises and industries, move to New

Tiffany's and other such places. barbaric. The striving for display has assumed the look of madness. Immense sums are spent in folly. There seems to be a competition in extravagance. People advertise their wealth by extraordinary entertain-ments and by throwing their money about as if they were glad to get rid of it. Prices at the places of public resort frequented by the rich are, consequently, very high.

There is a millionaire public in New York large enough to support such establish-ments, and prices are ranged according to the millionaire purse. These establishments are rated in New York as of the first class. As there is not a large millionaire population in any other city, prices at the first-class hotels and restaurants elsewhere are based on a lower estimate of the average wealth of the patrons. People in moderate wealth of the patrons are people that do not know the book while you restore normal conditions. Then, if overtaken by slumber, as is likely, you are not compelled to strugge and enjoy-clean the patrons are people that do not know the book while you restore normal conditions. Then, if overtaken by slumber, as is likely, you are not compelled to strugge and enjoy-clean the patrons are people in the patr at the Palace Hotel in this city or at any first-class hotel or restaurant in any other city except New York. But in New York a of this extravagant way of living. Salaries something was just going to happen that

But—and herein is the evil of these lux-urious resorts—the usual well-to-do Ameri-can family, in New York as elsewhere, is afraid to patronize any but a first-class hotel or restaurant, or to cross the ocean on

### THETIME FOR BUYING BED COMFORTERS

is before the cold weather overtakes you. We are showing as complete a line to select from as can be found in the city. We are also especially equipped for Recovering Down Quilts

GERBER'S, 712 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE Phones: New 577; Old, Black 9622 EDWIN C. GERBER, Proprietor, formerly with L. S. Ayres.

any but the fastest steamers. Consequently many hundreds of families, dependent on the salary of the husband and father, attempt to keep up with the pace set by the millionaires. A salary of ten thousand a year will barely support a husband and wife who make any pretension of mingling lift the satirist is from San Francisco by the millionaires. A salary of ten thousand a with the misery and pauperism that prevail so close to it. among the patrons of the high-priced resorts. The result is that thousands of families in New York are living beyond their means. A few years of this unreasonable mode of life drives the man of the family vania coal, or Chicago trading, or Califor- into bankruptcy, of course, and ruins the family, but in their headlong downward flight the extravagant New Yorkers do not care about the future. They live luxurious-York, set up establishments there, and help to support Sherry's, the Waldorf-Astoria, as long as they can. When it comes they ly from day to day and stave off the crash The splender and luxury of New York are of the submerged classes.

There are many families in New York that | live very meanly and parsimoniously that they may have cash enough to make a figure at Sherry's or the Waldorf-Astoria on Sunday night. Many of the big jewelry stores make a practice of lending sets of the Dial the trouble he has been having in selecting books for his summer outing, and he has come to the conclusion jewelry for a night. For this accommodation they receive large pay. The wife of some comparatively poor man will appear in public wearing from \$50,000 to \$100,000 worth of diamonds, for the use of which she has given a sum equal to a month's income of her husband. The husband, poor man, is very likely as vain and foolish as his wife.

city except New York. But in New York a family having an income of only a few that would seem very large in San Francistit dines frequently at Sherry's or at the Waldorf-Astoria.

of this extravagant way of living. Salaries that would seem very large in San Francisto become mere pittances in New York. Here he can dine at a restaurant with the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Waldorf-Astoria.

of this extravagant way of living. Salaries that would seem very large in San Francisto become mere pittances in New York. Here he can dine at a restaurant with the living. Something was just going to happen." By lent suggestion and be happy. With a little Goethe in the morning, a little Shakerneau in Here he can dine at a restaurant with the "best," that is, the richest people in town, all about him. In New York he must herd with the poor, and can behold the rich only from a distance. Of course, if a man is clever, he can become profoundly satirical and find the vulgar rich very amusing—

Goethe in the morning, a little Martineau in the afternoon, a little Shakspeare in the sevening and a little of the word just before on "begats"—and the summer will pass be fore you are aware that fall is near, both pleasantly and profitably.

still from a distance-and can work himself into an exceedingly superior state of mind He can become even more than satirical if he will contrast the display of vast wealth

If the satirist is from San Francisco he may return thanks that this city is yet fairly free from the madness for making, the passion for spending money. He may get some consolation from the reflection that 24 per cent. of the people of San Francisco, while only 12 per cent. of the people of New York, own their own homes, and from the additional fact that the climate of San Francisco is worth a million dollars, in terms of comfort, to each inhabitant.

For Summer Reading. Roswell Field, in Chicago Post.

that he must fall back on his four favorit